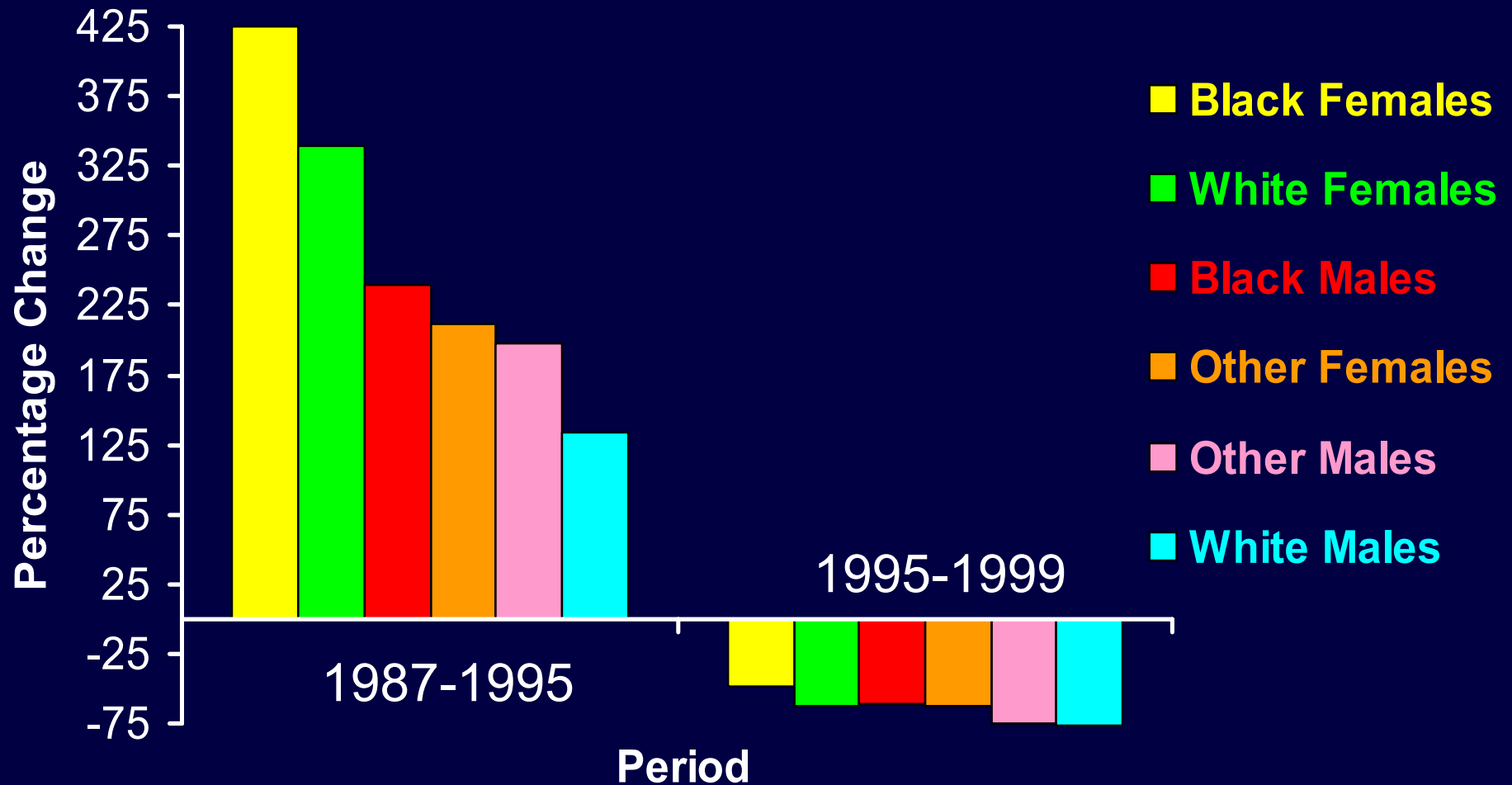


## Proportional Changes in Age-Adjusted\* Annual Rates of Death due to HIV Infection, by Sex and Race, USA, 1987-1995 and 1995-1999



\*Using the year 2000 U.S. standard population.

## **Proportional Changes in Age-Adjusted Annual Rates of Death due to HIV Infection, by Sex and Race, USA, 1987-1995 and 1995-1999**

Rates of death due to HIV infection generally peaked in 1995, the year before the introduction of highly active antiretroviral treatment (HAART) for HIV infection. The ranking of sex and racial groups by the magnitude of the proportional changes in the rate of death due to HIV infection that the groups experienced through 1995 was the reverse of that from 1995 forward. From 1987 through 1995, the rate increased 425% among black females, but only 133% among white males. Conversely, from 1995 through 1999, the rate decreased 77% among white males, but only 48% among black females. These sex and racial differences may be due to differences in access to treatment, the quality of treatment, or social factors that affect treatment acceptance or adherence. Differences in HIV infection incidence trends may also have contributed.

The category of “Other” races includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race (white, black, or other) shown in this slide; most of them are classified as white.